A committee of the Senate was then appointed to draft an answer to the address of the Vice-President.

Wednesday, February 22.

The answer to the Address of the Vice-President of the United States on his retiring from the Senate, was yesterday agreed to as follows:

SIR,

The Senate of the United States would be unjust to their own feelings, and deficient in the performance of a duty their relation to the government of their country imposes, should they fail to express their regard for your person, and their respect for your character, in answer to the address you pronounced to them, on your leaving a station which you have so long and so honorably filled as their President.

The motives you have been pleased to disclose which induced you not to withdraw from the public service, at a time when your experience, talents and virtues were peculiarly desirable, are as honorable to yourself, as from our confidence in you, Sir, we trust the result will be beneficial to our beloved country.

When you retired from your official seat in this House, and took your leave of the members of the Senate, we felt all those emotions of gratitude and affection, which our knowledge and experience of your abilities, and undeviating impartiality ought to inspire; and we should with painful reluctance endure the separation, but for the consoling reflection that the same principles which have rendered you useful, as the President of this branch of the Legislature, will enable you to be still more so, in the exalted station to which you have been called.

From you, Sir, in whom your country have for a long period, placed a firmly confidence, which has never been betrayed or forfeited, and to whom they have on so many occasions entrusted the care of their dearest interests, which have never been evaded. From you who, during the second situation under the Constitution of the United States, have lived in uninterrupted harmony with him who has held the first.

From you we receive with much satisfaction the declaration with which you are pleased to make of the opinion you entertain of the character of the present Senators, and of that of those citizens who have been heretofore Senators. This declaration, were other motives wanting, would afford them an incentive to a virtuous perseverance, in that line of conduct which has been honored with your approbation.

In your future course, we entertain no doubt, that your official conduct, will be governed by the Constitution, and directed to the public good, you have therefore a right to entertain a confident reliance, that you will be supported, as well by the people at large as by their constituted authorities.

We cordially reciprocate the wishes which you express for our honor, health and happiness; and join with yours our fervent prayers for the continuation of the virtues and liberties of our fellow-citizens; for the public prosperity and peace; and for you we implore the best reward of virtuous deeds, the grateful approbation of your constituents, and the smiles of heaven.

AMERICAN CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, February 13.

A MEMORIAL was presented and read from certain loap boilers and candle makers &c.

They petition against the laws for drawbacks and duties, on the exportation of home and foreign made candles. Referred to the Committee of Commerce and manufactures.

Mr. Madison did not wish to interfere with the course of public business, but the situation of the family of Mr. De Neufville was such as required immediate consideration. He moved that it might be immediately taken up. This was agreed to. The report of the select committee, recommending a donation of three thousand dollars to the widow and children, was likewise read.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Parker from the select committee reported two bills, one for fixing their salaries, and the other repealing part of the former law for enforcing or mitigating them. They were made the order of the day for to-morrow.

Mr. Harper gave in a resolution that the President should be desired to appoint persons to inspect the woods in the United States as may best live oak or red cedar, and report to next Congress what they might sell, and the relative advantages of each tract.

Tuesday, February 14.

Mr. W. Smith said, it must be acknowledged, that of great importance, that the large Ship Timber, growing in this country, should be kept out of the hands of foreigners, as, at some future day, we might have occasion for it, for our own use. He wished, therefore, to lay a resolution on the table relative to this subject. He proposed one to the following effect:

"Resolved, That provision ought to be made by law for prohibiting, for a limited time, the exportation of ship timber of certain dimensions." Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Sitgreaves, from the joint committee appointed to consider if any, and if any, what measures should be adopted for the further accommodation of the President of the United States for the term commencing on the 4th of March next, reported a resolution authorizing the President to cause to be sold such part of the furniture presented to him on his coming into office as may be decayed and out of repair, and that 14 000 dollars, together with the proceeds of such sale, be presented to him.

The report was twice read and committed to a committee of the whole.

On motion of Mr. W. Smith, the galleries were cleared, in order to resume the secret business of yesterday. Adjourned.

Wednesday, February 15.

A report from the secretary of the treasury, containing an estimate of various items of appropriation required to make good expenditures for the service of 1796, was read, it appeared that the gross amount wanted, was 901,312 dollars.

Mr. Gallatin expressed much surprize at the loose and imperfect form of the estimate; he should therefore offer a resolution to the house on the subject, in order to obtain information before the house took up that subject—To the following effect:

Resolved, that the secretary at war be directed to lay before the house, a statement in detail of claims for expenditures for the militia service of the year 1796, stated in this estimate to amount to 125 000 dollars; and also detailed statements of expenditure and applications of monies for the military establishment of 1797. from whence resulted the deficiencies of two sums, stated in the estimate of 44 122 and 38 000 dollars.

A report on the petition of Thomas Frothingham, praying compensation for a house destroyed for military purposes by the continental army at Charlestown (Massachusetts) in 1776, was referred to a committee of the whole for Monday.

A message was sent from the President to the Senate and House of Representatives, containing an estimate of expences for the service of 1797.

Thursday, February 16.

A communication from the treasury department conformable to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 9th and 10th of the present month, containing specific sums drawn from the treasury since the first of January, 1794, for maintaining the intercourse with foreign nations, of further sums of 1 500 000 dollars for the same service. The report stated, that no satisfactory account could be given of disbursements during the period of Mr. Randolph's presiding in the department of state, for the want of proper documents, the accounts of that period being not yet settled; it stated, that the details are complete from the period during which the present secretary has been the incumbent.

The House in a Committee of the whole on ways and means, on indirect taxation.

The resolution that 4½ per cent be laid on brown sugar imported into the United States being read.

Mr. Gallatin rose to move that the committee should rise and be discharged from the further consideration of this subject; he was induced to this from a conviction that no further revenue was necessary for the year '97, than what the present taxes might raise; and with a view to convince the Committee of the truth of this remark, he entered into the detail of receipt and expenditure, from which he showed there would be an excess of revenue independent of any extra taxation. But as Congress would have means to provide means for paying the interest, and extinguishing the capital of the deferred debt, when it became necessary to do it, he would go on to arrange the plan of direct taxes, that so as to go out to the people for their consideration, but he would not pass any law on the subject, during the present session. He said they had no documents on which they could base any perfect and permanent scheme of revenue; but they might be obtained by the next session.

Mr. S. Smith agreed generally with Mr. Gallatin in his estimate, and also admitted the fact, that the government could go on without additional revenue until 1801.

The Committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again. Adjourned.

Friday, February 17.

The House in a Committee on indirect taxation.

Mr. W. Smith said, that the duty of 4½ per cent. on brown sugars imported, would be easily collected. It failed.

One cent was agreed to be added per gallon on molasses, and 1 cent per pound on sugar candy.

The question relative to an additional duty on salt was agreed to, 62 members being a majority.

A proposition to increase the present duty on all articles, now paying an ad valorem duty of 10 per cent. to twelve and an half per cent. on the articles of manufactured cotton goods, was rejected, there being but twenty-seven in favor of the substitute.

It was then proposed to add velvets and velverets, but this was also lost.

Mr. Hunter, moved to insert laces and other wrought silks, on which, when the Committee divided, there was but a majority of 5 for rejecting the motion.

The vote on two and a half per cent. but added on uncoloured goods, was agreed to, 42 for it, 38 against it.

Mr. Harper moved an additional duty on teas.

The question on an increase of the duty on felt was taken, there were 41 for it, and 43 against it—majority 2. So the motion was lost.

The Committee rose, reported the articles agreed to, and asked leave to sit again—there being only 33 in its favour, it was lost.

LORD MALMESBURY'S ARRIVAL AND RECEPTION IN PARIS.

LONDON, December 10.

For the authenticity of the following particulars, respecting his Lordship's reception from the people of France; we can confidently vouch, and in justice that they are so generally satisfactory.

Our readers will recollect, that we dated Lord Malmesbury's embarkation at Dover on the 18th inst. at ten o'clock in the forenoon, that the ship and him reached Calais at three o'clock the same afternoon, of the same day. He was received upon his landing by the Municipality and the Etat Major, and conducted by them to the Silver Lion Hotel, kept by M. Dessoup. His Lordship was then waited upon by the Secretary of the Custom house, who inquired whether the baggage on board the Flag of Truce belonged entirely to his Lordship and suite? Being answered in the affirmative, the baggage was immediately sent to the Hotel, without any examination.—His Lordship and suite dined at the Hotel, and expressed great satisfaction with their entertainment.

In the evening of the same day, two of the messengers attending his Lordship and some of the servants went forward.

On the following morning, Wednesday the 30th, his Lordship, after seeing the commissary of the Executive power and the commandant of the garrison proceeded on his journey to Paris. In his route he was every where received with the hearty gratulations of the people. At Abbeville, in particular, his Lordship was remarkably well received. He was met by a band of musicians, and saluted by a bevy of Poissardes, who gave him repeated cheers, and wished success to his Embassy.

On Saturday morning his Lordship approached Paris, and about ten miles from the city he was met by a crowd of people, many of whom were Poissardes, who received him with the loudest acclamations, surrounding the carriage, and taking every means of testifying their joy.—As they approached the environs of Paris, the crowd prodigiously increased. The Poissardes entered Lord Malmesbury's carriage and overwhelmed him with their caresses, and they were about to take off the horses, and draw him in triumph into the city, an honour which his Lordship was anxious to decline; he therefore threw some handfuls of money amongst the crowd which drawing all their attention, he was permitted to reach the place of his destination without further interruption, but still attended by an immense applauding multitude.

General Fitzpatrick gave notice yesterday, in the house of commons, that to morrow fortnight it was his intention to bring forward a Motion, as he did in the I. R Parliament, relative to the unfortunate situation of Mons. La Fayette, unless, in the mean time, he should receive an information from His Majesty's Ministers, that it was their intention to exert their influence to alleviate that Gentleman's sufferings.

AUGUSTA, January 21.

The Western Territory of Georgia, from the mouth of the YAZOO, and southwardly to the Florida line, is about to be ceded by the General Government, while the factions in this state are disputing about the validity and propriety of the sale.

CONGRESS *of the* UNITED STATES.

In Senate, December 29 1796.

Ordered That Mr. King, Mr. Marshal, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Henry, and Mr. Hillhouse, be a committee to take into consideration the report of the Attorney General of the 28th of April last, together with the documents therein referred to, relative to the territorial limits of the State of Georgia, &c. and to report what shall appear to them to be the *Southern & Western* boundaries of said State: And also to report by a description of boundaries what territory, if any, lying to the *Southward & Westward* of the said state boundaries, shall appear to belong to the United States; and what in their opinion it will be proper for Congress to do relative to such territory.

Extract from the Journals of Senate,

Attest. SAM. A. OTIS, *Sec'ry.*

PHILADELPHIA, February 17.

Yesterday the Legislature of this Commonwealth re-elected JAMES ROSS, Esq; of Allegheny County to represent this State in the Senate of the United States.

February 23.

SLAVE TRADE.

A cause of considerable interest, to the credit of our government, and to the credit of the Jurisprudence of this State, was tried in the district court on Monday; it appeared that the Lady Washington, a ship belonging to New-York arrived in the Delaware a short time ago, and upon prior information, she was libelled with her tackle, cargo, &c. under a law of the United States, prohibiting the trade in men.

Upon the seizure of the vessel, two of the unfortunate Africans, that had been stolen from their native country, were found on board, together with several suits of iron such as hand-cuffs, neck-yokes, leg bolts, &c. packed up carefully in casks, and written documents completely authenticating the detail of the voyage to Africa, from the first equipment at New-York to her coming into this port, after the sale of a cargo of one hundred and fifty men; it appeared that the ship after leaving New-York, took a lading at St. Croix, where they obtained a set of Spanish papers, and under a foreign flag pursued the traffic along the coast of Africa, and returned with the slaves to the same port, where they were all sold, saving only the two persons found on board; one of whom a man-slave named Bacchus was brought forward at the trial, he could speak no language but that of his native country; the other, a woman, is hired as a domestic in the Jerseys, both having been liberated. The ship is confiscated, and the penalty incurred by the law will be levied on the owner, who is a man of opulence.

A letter has been received from Thomas Muir, dated from Havannah, in which he says, that he left Botany Bay in Feb. 1796 and gives the following account of the situation of his fellow convicts: "I left Gerald in the last agonies, Palmer cannot live long, you would not know Skirving, and Margarot's health is far from being firm."

February 24.

On Wednesday evening arrived in town, on a visit to the President of the United States, the famous Mohawk Chief Colonel Joseph Brant, and the Seneka Chief Cornplanter.

February 25.

Much has been said in Congress and elsewhere, on the subject of our revenue being ruined by the depredations lately committed by the British, and now committing by the French, upon the property of our merchants, as well as by other embarrassments of commerce:—But Gen. Smith, in the House of Representatives, yesterday, asserted (and it was the first time the assertion has been made) "that he did not believe the revenue would suffer from those circumstances; for, said he, the United States can only use a certain portion of the goods imported from foreign countries; the rest are re-exported, and a drawback received on them; and as he did not believe the consumption of the United States had been lessened, it would follow, that it had been the re-exportation which had been diminished; and of course, that it would not be the duties which would be decreased, but the drawbacks."—We think there is great weight in his opinion.

NEW YORK, Feburary 23.

It is with regret we have to announce to the public (says a London paper) that Admiral Murray, Commander in Chief on the Halifax station, has had a stroke of the palsey, which has deprived him of his speech; but if he survives, he may be expected every day in England.

The settlements of Emigrants in Jersey, Guernsey, the Isle of Wight and the neighbourhood, amounting in the whole to about 3000 men, which have hitherto been in British pay, have entered into the service and pay of Portugal, and are on the point of departing to their destination.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, to his friend in Albany dated January 21. 1797.

"I have this day received by the Secretary of State from Count Merlin, in which he says, that the French Minister of Foreign Affairs has informed him, 'that Adet was [illegible]'—That, however, the Directory would not [illegible] with pleasure, any satisfactory explanations from our government, *and that they would be made through him.*—So you see they want not only, in their goodness, to appoint our Presidents, but also *our foreign Ministers.*"

THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1797. [N° 1824.]

NEWPORT: (*Rhode-Island*) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

James Center

Most respectfully informs his Friends, and the Public in general, that he has received from BOSTON,

An Assortment of PERFUMERY, viz.

LADIES' Japan Dressing Boxes, fill'd with Perfumery; Hair-Powder, scented and plain; Down and Silk Puffs; Powder Boxes and Bags; Hair Ribbon, first Quality; common Ditto; Poignant Smelling-Bottles; Essence Burgamot and Lemon in Vials; Court Plaster and Patent Shoe Blacking; Hard and Soft Pomatum; Ivory Combs; Horn Ditto, of all Kinds; Iron Ditto; scented Windsor Shaving Soap; common Ditto; white Armond Washball's; genuine Bear's Grease; Curling, Craping, and Pinching Irons; warranted Razors, with and without Cases; Patent Razor Straps; Shaving Boxes complete; Shoe-Buckle and Shaving Brushes, and Hones; Teeth-Brushes and Powder; Silk Purses, first Quality.

LIKEWISE—*On Hand*—GARDEN SEEDS,

5 Kinds Early Cabbage; 6 Ditto Lettuce; 4 Ditto Cucumber; Radish; Beet; Carrot; Turnip; Parsnip and Celery; Sweet Marjorum and Cauliflower.

He will have in Season, at his Garden, Plants of different Kinds—such as

Early Cabbage, late Ditto, sweet Marjorum, Peppers, Cellery, &c.

Newport, March 6, 1797.

Gun Powder

Of an excellent Quality for Sale, by the Quarter-Cask or Pound.

Also—Seventy-four Barrels Fresh Superfine FLOUR, just come to Hand. Apply to

PHILIP ROBINSON.

Newport, March 6, 1797.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY Order of the Hon. Superior Court, for the Advantage of the Creditors, on the Twenty-fourth Day of March next, at Two o'Clock, P.M. on the Premises, will be Sold at PUBLIC VENDUE, all the Real Estate that MATTHEW ROBINSON, late of South-Kingstown, deceased, died seized of, lying in South-Kingstown aforesaid; being that beautiful FARM, whereon the said Matthew lived many Years——consisting of about 300 Acres, well proportioned with Wood, Water, Tillage, Meadow, and Pasturing, with Three Dwelling-Houses, Two fine Orchards, and a Piece of Cedar Swamp not far from said Farm:—*To wit:*—All the Right and Title the said Matthew had in the Premises aforesaid, at the Time of his Decease, will be Sold as aforesaid.——Further Conditions made known at the Time of Sale. CYRUS FRENCH, WM. PATERSON, } *Executors.*

South Kingstown, Feb 27, 1797.

WE the Subscribers being, by the Town-Council of the Town of Newport, appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of SAMUEL SPOONER, late of said Newport, Sail-Maker, deceased, represented Insolvent; and six Months longer being allowed by Council for that Purpose. We hereby give Notice to all Persons having any Demands against said Estate, to exhibit them, if they see fit, to either of us, at our Dwellings, within said Time.

FLEET S. GREENE, JOHN PITMAN, jun. } *Commissioners.*

All Persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make speedy Payment to

WING SPOONER, jun.

Newport, March 6, 1797.

TIN OVENS,

Of a new Construction, MADE and SOLD, by

Joseph Mumford,

Near the RED-MARKET,

Nearly opposite Mr. Thomas Green & Son, *the Sign of the* BUCK—*and next Door to Mr.* Benjamin Church,

WHERE he carries on his Business, as usual, with Fidelity and Despatch——and will sell as CHEAP—*as can be bought in this or any State in the Union.*

The Convenience of these OVENS in roasting Meat—or Cookery of most Descriptions—and by the great Saving of Fuel and Attendance required in Cooking, in the common Way, are sufficient to recommend them to the Public.

Also, Tin Ware of all Sorts, by Wholesale and Retail; Iron Wire of all Sizes, by the Pound and Yard; Sheet Iron Dripping Pans; Sheet-Iron Stoves and Pipes, suitable for Shops and Vessels Cabins.

Likewise GLASS LAMPS,

He gives Cash for old Pewter and Lead.

Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to, and the smallest Favours gratefully acknowledged.

He returns his sincere Thanks to those who have favoured him with their Custom, and wishes a Continuance of the same.

The Reply of the Vice-President of the United States, to the Address of the Senate, Feb. 23d, 1797.

AN address so respectful and affectionate as this, from gentlemen of such experienced and established character in public affairs, high stations in the government of their country, and great consideration in their several States, as the Senators of the United States, will do me great honor, and afford me a firm support, wherever it shall be known, both at home and abroad. Their generous approbation of my conduct in general, and liberal testimony to the undeviating impartiality of it, in my peculiar relation to their body, a character, which in every scene and employment of life, I should wish above all others to cultivate and merit; has a tendency to soften asperities, and conciliate animosities, wherever such may unhappily exist; an effect at all times to be desired, and in the present situation of our country, ardently to be promoted by all good citizens.

I pray the Senate to accept of my sincere thanks.

JOHN ADAMS.

AMERICAN CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, February 18.

MR. Swanwick presented the petitions of George Smith and John Robinson, formerly slaves in Algiers, but who had purchased their own freedom, praying to have the money they had paid for their release refunded. Referred to a select Committee.

The bill for allowing a drawback on spirits exported by the way of Mississippi, in vessels of less than 30 tons burthen, was read the third time and passed.

Monday, February 20.

The report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the state of the fortifications and harbours of the United States, stated that the sum of 23,395 dollars were required for the services already executed, and it was recommended and moved the further sum of 50,000 dollars be appropriated to that service.

The resolution for appropriating money to maintain and keep in repair the fortifications necessary to defend the ports and harbours of the United States being under consideration.

Considerable debate was had on this subject, when the question on filling the blank with 50,000 dollars, was rejected, as was a question for 40 000, the blank was then filled with 24,000, by the way of making it a round sum.

A motion was made by Mr. Gallatin to confine the expenditure to those places which had been ceded; to which Mr. Livingston proposed an amendment, declaring on the part of Congress, that in case of cession, the government would put the places into a state of suitable defence.

These occasioned a short conversation, but in the end were both rejected.

The Committee rose, and reported, and the House referred it to the Committee of Ways and Means, to bring in a bill. But before referring, Mr. W. Smith moved to add as an amendment, that the State of South-Carolina should be reimbursed the sum of 15,737 dollars, which she had expended in fortifications, and Mr. Cooper asked in that case, to let him amend the amendment still further, by adding 150,000 dollars for New-York.

Mr. S. Smith declared his willingness to agree to the last amendment, provided the gentleman would let him amend it by adding, the said sum to be discounted out of the money due by that State to the United States.

After some further pleasantry, the whole was rejected.

Tuesday, February 21.

The bill for raising a duty on sugar, &c. imported, and for allowing an additional drawback of 1 cent per pound on refined sugar exported, and one cent per gallon on spirits distilled on exportation. Read a second time, committed for to-morrow, and to be printed.

It was moved to discharge the Committee of the whole from the further consideration of the militia bill. Ayes 42 Noes 32.

The house in a committee on the bill for appropriating certain sums for the public service.

On the clause being read for granting dollars for prosecuting the claims of citizens of the United States for vessels captured by foreign nations, it was moved to fill up the blank with 50,000 dollars.

Mr. Nicholas considered this appropriation as a very strong evidence of the necessity that existed to be always guarded in making the most trivial appropriations; he had himself last year been induced to vote the appropriation for this service from a conviction that no more would be necessary, and as the sum was small; but he was given to understand, that not only the sum now proposed would be wanted for this service, but two hundred thousand dollars more; he then indeed felt an embarrassment in making the grant, and the refusal even now he saw was alike embarrassing, because he understood from official authority, that the faith of the country was pledged for the payment of sums expended in the prosecution of the claims; how this faith came to be pledged, by what authority, or how far it was right or legal to do, the house should examine; but as the case stood, the pledge to prosecute carried with it a principle of indemnification to the sufferers in case of not prosecuting—on these grounds he should object to the filling up the blank at this time.

Mr. W. Smith said, that the principle of indemnity could not necessarily follow even the refusal to prosecute, the measure was dictated by a liberal policy; and he had the fullest expectation, that although the United States make this disbursement now on account of individual citizens, that the money will be reimbursed to the United States from the sums recovered in the British courts of law; the evil had befallen us through our own neglect of defensive measures, had we taken a formidable aspect and fitted out a fleet to protect our trade, these disbursements would not now be required, and we should have sustained our national character likewise.

Mr. Nicholas saw, from the latter part of the gentleman's arguments, the danger of precipitating this approbation without inquiry; he thought it necessary that the House should examine, before they determined on such an appropriation; and as it might be passed, if approved as well with the last bill of appropriation as another, he moved that it should be struck out.

Mr. Gallatin said, it appeared that upon the capture of our vessels, and carrying them into British ports, the owners had instituted suits; it was necessary to find sufficient sureties; Mr. Bayard the commercial agent at London, had prevailed on merchants to become sureties, upon condition that the faith of the United States should be pledged, to indemnify those merchants:—How far Mr. Bayard was authorized so to do, or whether any authority could do so independent of Congress, he did not know; he would not say the expenditure of the 1,000,000 dollars already made on this service was illegal, but he would say that the expenditure beyond that appropriation was contrary to law; it was an expence that was not authorized and for which Congress could not unless in their discretion be called upon to provide; he entertained some doubts in common with other gentlemen on this subject, and he would move a resolution in order that a committee be appointed to inquire into the propriety of appropriating for such purposes, and how far an authority exists in the Executive for pledging the faith of the United States; there might be cases no doubt of particular exigency, wherein extraordinary means might be resorted to for safe and salutary ends, but in such a case as this it should seem that the consultation of both branches of the legislature should have preceded such a pledge.

Mr. W. Smith said since the gentleman had acknowledged there might be cases of urgency, the question to be decided then, was, whether this was one of those cases or not; he was of opinion that it was of peculiar urgency, and as to any objection on the score of authority, the appropriation already made, completely legalized the transaction, for Congress would not certainly have appropriated last year for an illegal object; on the contary, the sum was voted on a special message from the Executive upon the subject, and it was appropriated thereupon in the same way that all sums are applied in the diplomatic department. He had no objection to postpone the passing of the appropriation to a later period.

The motion for striking out was carried. The remaining articles of appropriation for the mint, a light-house on Seguin-Island, &c. were read, and the blank filled up and the same being completed, was made the order of the day for to-morrow.

A bill for the suspending in part an act concerning the exportations of refined sugar and snuff, was read a second time, committed, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Gallatin then moved a resolution to the following effect—That a committee be appointed to inquire into the propriety of advancing or paying sums of money either for the whole or in part of the expences of suits instituted for recovery of property captured from citizens of the United States by foreign nations at war, the resolution was adopted and referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Wednesday, February 22.

The appropriation bill for 1797, was read a third time and passed.

The bill for appropriating monies for negociations with the Barbarians of the Mediterranean, read a third time, and on the motion for its passing, Ayes 64—Noes 19.—The Title of the bill was amended on the motion of Mr. Gallatin, so as to read thus—A bill authorising the President of the United States, to apply a further sum to the expences of negociations with the Dey of Algiers.

[The first section of this bill authorises the President to apply a sum, not exceeding 255,759 dollars 3 cents, to the expences which may have been incurred in any negociations with the Mediterranean powers, beyond sums heretofore appropriated; this sum is to defray the expences of the frigate of 32 guns, now building for the Dey of Algiers, at Portsmouth, New-Hampshire.——The second section provides 96,246 dollars 63 cents, for discharge of the two first years annuity to the Dey of Algiers, agreeably to act of 6th of May, 1796.]

Thursday, February 23.

Mr. Swanwick from the committee of commerce and manufactures, reported a bill making an appropriation for the prosecution of the claims of our citizens for the property captured by the belligerent powers. Referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

Also a report on the petition of North and Bezy, of Charleston, South Carolina, praying for a reimbursements of duty on certain sugar destroyed by the late fire. The case appears to have been this—North and Bezy were agents for the French privateer which brought in the English prize ship, Amity, the cargo of which was prohibited by the Admiralty from being sold; but the vessel not proving seaworthy, permission, was given to land the cargo. Leave was also asked to export it, which was at first refused, but afterwards granted; but in the mean time, the late fire happened, and 52 hhds. of the sugar were consumed, and the collector seized the rum to pay the duties upon the sugar consumed. The committee reported it as their opinion, that as the goods were not permitted to be sold, no duty ought to have been charged upon them, and recommended that a bill should be brought in to grant relief to the petitioners. Referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

There are no fewer than seventy different Newspapers printed in Paris.

The young King of Sweden's motto is *God and the Sword*. He has solemnly promised to be mindful of the sense which that device implies.

Some thoulands of the inhabitants of Mentua have been permitted to quit that place with their wives and families.

February 25.

By the ship Franklin, *Capt Gibout just arrived from Guadaloupe, we have received the following* IMPORTANT ARRET, *in the original French, and we translate it without delay.*

EQUALITY. LIBERTY.

ARRET.

THE special agents of the Executive Directory in the West Indies,

CONSIDERING that the part of the Islands at the Windward and Leeward, as well as those of Martinico, Guadaloupe and Berbice, delivered up to the English, occupied and defended by the emigrants, are in a state of permanent siege, and ought not to enjoy the same advantages as the ports of the different English colonies poffeffed by that power before the war, and by other title:

CONSIDERING it to be contrary to every principle to treat a horde of Rebels, without country, without government or flag, with the same regard which civilized nations observe among themselves during war:

CONSIDERING that by authentic acts in our poffeffion, it is proved that divers places of the colonies, delivered to the English by the French and Dutch rebels, belong not to the English government, more than La Vendee, in which the English ministry had also their mercenary troops, recruited at their pay, wearing the same uniform as the troops of the King of England:

CONSIDERING that by virtue of the second article of the treaty of alliance concluded at Paris, Feb. 6th, 1778, between the United States and France, the former powerfully engages to defend the poffeffions of America in case of war, and the government and commerce of the United States have strangely abused the forbearance of the French Republic, in turning to her detriment the favour which had been accorded to them, of entering and trading in all the ports of the French Colonies:

CONSIDERING that by permitting for a longer time neutral veffels to carry provisions of war and of subsistence to men evidently in a state of rebellion, we should be the means of prolonging civil war, the calamities and crimes which proceed therefrom—order as follows:

ART. I. The ships of the Republic, and French privateers, are authorized to take and conduct into the ports of the Republic, neutral veffels destined for the Windward and Leeward Islands of America, delivered up to the English, occupied and defended by the emigrants.

The ports are, Martinique, St. Lucia, Tobago, Demerara, Berbice, Essequibo; and at the Leeward, Port au Prince, St. Marks, L'Archaye and Jeremie.

ART. II. Every armed veffel, having a commission from either of these ports shall be reputed a pirate, and the crews adjudged and punished as such.

ART. III. The veffels and cargoes, described in the first and second articles, are declared good prize, and shall be sold for the benefit of the captors.

ART. IV. Every veffel taken which shall be cleared out to the West Indies generally, is comprehended in the first and second articles.

ART. V. The order of last Nivose 4th, in pursuance of the decree of the Executive Directory of the 14th Messidor 4th year, shall be executed till further orders, in every particular not contravening this decree. *Idem.*

This order shall be printed, transcribed into the register of the criminal tribunal and of commerce, sent to all the ports of the French colonies, read, published, and posted up, wherever it may be necessary.

It shall be notified officially to the neutral governments of St. Croix St. Thomas, and St. Bartholomews.

Enjoining on the criminal tribunal and of commerce, in Guadaloupe, their delegates in the different French colonies and other where, on the Admiral Commandant of the West-India flation, and on the administration, chiefly to execute this arret, each in his respective department.

Done at Baffeterre, Guadaloupe, the 29th Pluviose (of the February, 1797) 5th year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

(Signed) VICTOR HUGUES and LEBAS.

NEW-LONDON, March 2.

Extract of a letter from a merchant in Grenada, to a respectable house in this city, dated Feb.

"By the packet just arrived from England, we have received information, that peace has taken place between France and England. The mail is not yet opened."

BOSTON, February 27.

Among the many instances of the public gratitude and devotion shewn to the celebration of the natal day of our illustrious WASHINGTON, perhaps no one deserves more notice than the *Magnificent Ball*, given by the Merchants, and other respectable inhabitants of the town, at the Federal-Street Theatre.

His Excellency the Governor and Lady; his Honor the Lieut. Gov. and Lady; the Lady and family of the President elect; the Judges of the supreme court and their Ladies; the district Judge and Lady; the President of the Senate, and Speaker of the House, and many strangers of distinction, were of the number invited to partake of the entertainment—most of whom honored the ball with their presence.

The Theatre was converted (by means of a platform laid over the pit and orchestra) into a magnificent saloon; sumptuously decorated with tapestry hangings; elegantly illuminated with variegated lamps; and tastefully embellished with festoons of artificial flowers. A crimson canopy, in the centre of which was suspended a portrait of the immortal *Washington*, graced the head of the centre table; a bronze equestrian statue of this father of our country, (fifteen feet in height) erected on a pedestal, connected with transparent devices, terminated the opposite view.—G. W. in large transparent cyphers, beamed from the balluftrade of the gallery. The metamorphosis of the Theatre appeared the effect of enchantment. The *Comp'd Ovile* beggared all description. The ingenuity of Mr. Williamson, was never more conspicuously exerted, than at this fete. At twelve o'clock the doors of the saloon were thrown open. His Honor the Lieut. Governor conducted Mrs. [John] Adams to a seat at the head of the table; and was followed by the managers with the ladies of the judges.

The tables displayed upwards six hundred dishes and two hundred and fifty covers, which were all occupied at once by the most brilliant assemblage of Ladies, ever collected at any celebration in this metropolis. When to this combination of beauty, elegance, and taste, is superadded the occasion, on which this magnificent festival was given; a more splendid spectacle cannot be imagined, nor the exhilirating moments be ever forgotten.

A numerous band of Musicians performed during the whole entertainment.

March 2.

On Saturday Morning last, about 9 o'clock, a distressing fire consumed three large manufactories of cordage, and several dwelling houses; the rope walks belonging to Messrs. Jeffery and Roller, John Winthrop, Esq; and Messrs. Tyler and Cotwell.—The former contained a very large stock; but as it was the last which caught, about fifty tons of tarred threads, a number of working tools, and about 200 feet of the walk, were preserved by the active exertions of the citizens. A part of Mr. Winthrop's walk was also preserved—and in that part a principal share of his stock was deposited—only about two tons of hemp remaining in the part consumed; his loss, however, in apparatus and building is considerable.—Messrs. Tyler and Cotwell, we are unhappy to say, literally lost their all—the former losing not only his property of the walk, with all the tools, cordage &c. but his house, barn, and a great part of his furniture and effects. Mr. Cotwell was an equal sufferer, except that his house escaped a total conflagration. In their walk were near sixty tons of hemp, a great part of it the property of Mr. Forrester, a worthy citizen of Salem, which had been there but a few days. The dwelling houses confumed were owned by Joseph Boske, jun. Esq; Mr. Tyler, Mr. Sweetzer, and others.—The loss cannot be estimated at less than 100,000 dollars—and a great part of it in valuable manufacturing materials. The calamity as it respects Messrs. Tyler, and Cotwell, Mr. Winthrop, and several others is peculiarly distressing—the former saw in an instant, as it were, the hard earnings of 25 years industry dissipated in air; and they have a fair and honorable claim on the generosity of their fellow citizens. By what accident the dreadful conflagration commenced is unknown, but supposed to be by a spark from a fire coal kindled under the tar kettle in the rope house, and which had not been left three minutes when the danger was discovered. The alertness of our citizens, and the timely arrival of our brethren of Charlestown, Cambridge, Watertown, Roxbury, Brooklyn, and Dorchester, with their engines, prescribed bounds to the fiery element; and preserved the elegant houses of Messrs. Jonathan Hastings and Samuel Blagge, which were several times on fire. The bodies of hemp were not consumed till early on Sunday morning, and occasioned several alarms. Mr. Hooker lost 2700 dollars, and Mr. Winthrop, 4000 dollars insured on their property.—Messrs. Roller and Jeffery, it is said, had their building covered in Europe.

NEW YORK, March 7.

The natal Day of our late Illustrious PRESIDENT has been celebrated in every Part of the Union, from which we have heard, with increased Marks of Gratulation and Affection.—They are too numerous to be told.

DIED]—At Bermuda, His Excellency WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Esq, Governor of those Islands.

—In Virginia, HENRY LIGHTFOOT LEE, Esq; Æt. 63

—At Taunton, on the 26th Ult. the Hon. NICHOLAS TILLINGHAST, Esq; formerly a respectable Merchant of Providence, and Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in that County, in an advanced Age.

—At North Kingstown, SAMUEL BRENTON, Esq; in the 65th Year of his Age.

—In this Town, suddenly, and greatly lamented by her Friends and Acquaintance, Mrs. MARY LAWTON VERNON, Wife of Mr. James Vernon, in the 50th Year of her Age. She had been Eleven Years a Member of the First Baptist Church in Newport, and supported an amiable Christian Character.

—On Sunday last, Mrs. SARAH TURNER, Widow of the late Capt Joseph Turner, in the 68th Year of her Age. Her Funeral will be on Thursday next, at Three o'Clock, from her House, which her Relations and Friends are desired to attend, without further Notice.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

March 4, 1797.

IT *is Voted and Resolved* That the Superior Court of Judicature, Court of Assize, and General Goal Delivery, to be holden, by Law, at *Newport*, within and for the County of *Newport*, on the *First Monday* in this present Month, be, and hereby is, adjourned to the *Second Monday* in this same Month, then to convene: That all Business before the said Court be then taken up, heard and determined, in the same Manner as the same might be done at the said stated Term: That all Jurors who were by Notification to appear at the said stated Term, appear at the said adjourned Term, to be holden on the said *Second Monday* in this present Month: And that all Executions returnable at the said stated Term, be returned to the Adjournment hereby ordered.

A true Copy:

Witness,

HENRY WARD, *Sec'ry.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, March 6

ENTERED,

Schooner Juno, Clarke,	New York

CLEARED,

Ship Abigail, Wood,	For Havanna
Schooner Franklin, Cole,	Africa
Ship Industry, Lewis,	Philadelphia
Sloop Greyhound, Congdon,	Boston
—— George, Brown,	New-York

James Center

Most respectfully informs his Friends, and the Public in general, that he has received from BOSTON,

An Assortment of PERFUMERY, viz.

LADIES' Japan Dreffing-Boxes, fill'd with Perfumes; Hair Powder, scented and plain; Down and Silk Puffs; Powder Boxes and Bags; Hair Ribbon, first Quality; common Ditto; Poignant Smelling Bottles; Essence Bergamot and Lemon in Vials; Court Plaster and Patent Shoe Blacking; Hard and Soft Pomatum; Ivory Combs; Horn Ditto, of all Kinds; Iron Ditto; scented Winfor Shaving Soap; common Ditto, white Arcticond Washball's; genuine Bear's Grease; Curling, Craping, and Pinching Irons; warranted Razors, with and without Cases; Patent Razor Straps, Shaving Boxes complete; Shoe-Buckle and Shaving Brushes, and Hones: Teeth-Brushes and Powder; Silk Purses, first Quality.

Likewise—*On Hand*—GARDEN SEEDS,

5 Kinds Early Cabbage; 5 Ditto Lettuce; 4 Ditto Cucumber; Radish; Beet; Carrot; Turnip; Parsnip and Celery; Sweet Marjorum and Cauliflower.

He will have in Season, at his Garden, Plants of different Kinds—such as

Early Cabbage, late Ditto, Sweet Marjorum, Pepper, Celery, &c.

Newport, March 6, 1797.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY Order of the Hon. Superior Court, for the Advantage of the Creditors, on the Twenty-fourth Day of March next, at Two o'Clock, P.M. on the Premises, will be Sold at PUBLIC VENDUE, all the Real Estate that MATTHEW ROBINSON, late of South-Kingstown, deceased, died seized of, lying in South-Kingstown aforesaid, being that beautiful FARM whereon the said Matthew lived many Years——consisting of about 500 Acres, well proportioned with Wood, Water, Tillage, Meadow, and Pasturing, with Three Dwelling Houses, Two fine Orchards, and a Piece of Cedar Swamp not far from said Farm:—*To wit*:—All the Right and Title the said Matthew had in the Premises aforesaid, at the Time of his Decease, will be Sold as aforesaid.——Further Conditions made known at the Time of Sale.

CYRUS FRENCH, } *Executors.*
WM. PATERSON, }

South Kingstown, Feb 27, 1797.

Gun Powder

Of an excellent Quality for Sale, by the Quarter Cask or Pound.

Also—Seventy-four Barrels Fresh Superfine FLOUR, just come to Hand. Apply to

PHILIP ROBINSON.

Newport, March 6, 1797.

WE the Subscribers being, by the Town-Council of the Town of Newport, appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of SAMUEL SPOONER, late of said Newport, Sail-Maker, deceased, represented Insolvent; and Six Months longer being allowed by Council for that Purpose. We hereby give Notice to all Persons having any Demands against said Estate, to exhibit them, if they see fit, to either of us, at our Dwellings, within said Time.

FLEET S. GREENE, } *Commissioners.*
JOHN PITMAN, jun. }

All Persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make speedy Payment to

WING SPOONER, jun.

Newport, March 6, 1797.

Thomas Howland

Most respectfully returns his Thanks to his old Customers in particular, and the Public in general, for past Favours, and wishes to inform them, that he has removed from the Store he formerly occupied, which is now improved by Mr. JOHN BOURN, jun. to the House and Store at the Corner of the New Church Lane, formerly belonging to Mr. Gideon Sisson,

Where he has for SALE,

Just Received from New-York, per the last Vessels from Europe,

A large and Extensive Assortment of

English and India GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching Season,

Which he is determined to sell, on as low Terms, as can be bought in this or the neighbouring States, Quality considered.

A L S O,

Superfine Flour,
Jamaica Spirits, } Per Hogshead,
West India Rum, } Barrel, or
New England Rum, } Gallon,
French and Spanish Brandy,
Holland and Providence Geneva,
Teneriffe, Malaga, and Sherry Wines, per Quarter Cask,
Bohea, Hyson, Hyson-Skin, and Souchong Teas, per Dozen or lb.
Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Allspice, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves, Cassia, Ginger, &c. per Dozen or lb.
Starch, Soap, &c. per Dozen or lb.
India Sugars, per Bag or lb.
Muscovado Ditto, per Hogshead, Barrel, or lb.
Indigo, per Cask, Dozen, or lb.
Tea, per Barrel,
Salts, per Quantity or Bushel,
Crockery Ware, per Crate,
Lamp-black, Tea and Bar Lead, per Cwt. or lb.

☞ Bees Wax, Bayberry Wax, Tryed Tallow, Flax-Seed, Tow Cloth, and Flannel, at the highest Cash Prices, received in Payment.

Those who are unacquainted with Goods, will be served upon as good Terms, as the very best Judges.

Alſo a report upon the petitions of ſundry manufacturers of ſoap and candles, or manufacturers of cordage, and of Stephen Addington, calico printer, who ſeverally prayed for regulations in their favour with reſpect to duties and drawbacks. The manufacturers of ſoap and candles labour under diſadvantages from no drawback being allowed on ſoap and candles manufactured from foreign tallow, though there be a drawback allowed on foreign candles when re-exported. The committee mentioned three modes of remedying the grievances; the firſt by taking off the duty on tallow imported; ſecond by refuſing a drawback to foreign ſoap and candles re-exported; the third allowing a drawback on ſoap and candles manufactured from foreign tallow. The firſt mode was preferred; but from various conſiderations they thought it beſt to defer making any regulations with reſpect to the buſineſs this ſeſſion. Similar reaſons, influenced the ſame concluſion with reſpect to the other petitions, the report was referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

By the Ship Polly, Capt. Hamilton, from Calcutta, arrived at Baltimore; and the Ship Birmingham Packet, from Hamburgh, arrived at New York, we have the following Advices viz.

CALCUTTA, September 23.

YESTERDAY arrived the American ſhip Diana, laſt from the Iſle of France; by her we learn, that the ſubject of the liberation of the ſlaves on the Iſland is again on the tapis: the point under conſideration ſeems to be, whether the emancipation ſhall be immediate or gradual.

Mr. Muir, one of the four Scotiſh exiles whoſe fate was ſo much a ſubject of converſation about two years ago, had left New South Wales. He had taken his paſſage in a veſſel bound to the North Weſt Coaſt of America, from whence it was ſuppoſed he intended to paſs over to the territory of the United States. It is not underſtood that Mr. Muir had clandeſtinely left the colony. His conduct while there was ſuch as to conciliate univerſal eſteem.

Mr. Margarot and Mr. Skirving, both died at New South Wales. They alſo had been diſtinguiſhed for a very exemplary behaviour.

Mr. Palmer alone, of the Scotiſh judgments, ſurvived at the colony of Rote Hill.

October 28.

The Madras Courier, the 11th inſt arrived yeſterday, from which we have extracted the following authentic account of the late naval action, which no doubt will be highly gratifying to our readers:

On the 5th inſtant, arrived his Majeſty's ſhip Victorious, Capt. Clarke and during the enſuing night, his Majeſty's ſhip Arrogant, Capt. Lucas, from the coaſt of Pedier.

By the above arrivals, we learn, that the ſquadron of French frigates, commanded by Rear Admiral Sercy, which lately appeared on this coaſt, has proceeded to the eaſtward; and near the Straits of Malacca, had fallen in with, and captured the Union Grab, Capt. Lane, and the ſhip Ann, Litſon.

Captain Litſon was landed on the coaſt of Pedier, and the two ſhips deſpatched, under the care of an officer, for the Iſle of France.

On the 8th ult. his Majeſty's ſhips Arrogant and Victorious fell in with the French ſquadron, between Pulo Rondo and Point Pedier—Seven ſail were counted from the maſt head, to windward, at a conſiderable diſtance.

On the morning of the 9th, the French ſquadron was again in ſight.—The ſix frigates ſtanding towards our ſhips, and the ſeventh ſail (ſeen on the preceding day) ſtanding a different courſe:—She is deſcribed as a very large handſome ſhip, and is imagined to have been the Favorite, Capt. Mears.—The Victorious and Arrogant now wore round, and ſtood towards the enemy, four of whoſe ſhips were conſiderably a head of the two others. Light airs of wind approaching almoſt to a calm, prevailed; the frigates, however, effected a junction, and ſoon after the action began.—An action, which in all probability would have ended in the complete defeat of the enemy had a ſufficient breeze prevailed for the working of the Britiſh ſhips—unfortunately the light winds which had hither to continued, died away, and a dead calm ſucceeded.—The helm became uſeleſs; nor could our guns be brought to bear upon the enemy with the deſired effect.—The action however, continued with great ſpirit on both ſides; the frigates hoiſting out their boats in the very heat of the fire, and towing their heads round; ſo that their broadſides were brought to bear; this, it is to be obſerved, could not have been effected but by light ſhips and was altogether impracticable with a ſhip of 74 guns.

After the continuance of the action for nearly three hours, a light breeze ſprung up, and the enemy (whoſe damage muſt have been great, and whoſe loſs of men muſt have been very conſiderable) bore away under every ſail which would draw, or be aſſiſting to their eſcape from his Majeſty's ſhips.

	Killed.	*Wounded.*
Victorious,	17	56
Arrogant,	7	17

Among the killed, we have to notice an officer—Lieut. Hobbletwaite, firſt Lieutenant of the Arrogant.—Capt. Clarke, of the Victorious, is among the wounded, he having received a violent contuſion on the thigh in the beginning of the action.

The damage ſuſtained by his Majeſty's ſhips is conſiderable. The lower maſts of the Victorious are ſhot through in many places, and it is imagined beyond all poſſibility of repair—her topmaſts are wounded, her ſtanding and running rigging much cut, and many ſhot have taken place in her hull. At the concluſion of the action, ſhe had ſeveral feet water in her hold. The Arrogant has alſo ſuffered much in her maſts, rigging, and hull.

Two of the enemy's ſhips were ſo much damaged as to be ungovernable, and were taken in tow ſo ſoon as the French line (which had been cloſely formed) was broke, by ſignal from the Admiral's ſhip. The rudder of one of the frigates appeared to have been ſhot away, or unhung.

Extract of a letter from Madras, dated 20th inſtant.

"Every thing here bears note of warlike preparation.

"An army of obſervation, of 18,000 men, will be formed after the rains; a field and battering train is formed at Mount and at Arnee. The detachment, ſerving with the Nizam, is recalled; and the grain is every where gathered from the villages, and ſtored in the garriſons.

"You will, doubtleſs, aſk, why is all this done? The anſwer is eaſy—Tippoo is now in the field, marching to the ſouthward, with a potent army. The Nizam, is negociating with Nana Furnaveeſe, and Nana Furnaveeſe is negociating with Tippoo.

"What was the miſſion of Tippoo's vakeel to this government, is a profound ſecret."

HAMBURGH, Dec. 6.

We learn from Stockholm, that Col. Aminoff an accomplice of Armfeldt, the aſſaſſin of the late King and who was condemned to imprisonment for life, in the Fort of Carleſtein, has been granted his liberty.

Death of the Empreſs of Ruſſia.

LEYDEN, December 16.

Extract of a letter from Berlin December 6.

"The day before yeſterday arrived here, a Courier from the Count Tauerzein, Miniſter of the King at Peterſburg: He has brought the important news of the death of the Empreſs of Ruſſia.

"The Princeſs appearing in perfect health, after riſing very early in the morning of the 17th Nov. had entered her cabinet: ſhe was there ſurprized with an apoplectic attack: every remedy was applied but without effect; ſhe expired towards evening. The Grand Duke, her ſon was not at the moment in Peterſburg; at his arrival there, he was received with great demonſtration of attachment on the part of the people, and was proclaimed Emperor, immediately after the death of his mother. The letter goes on to ſtate, after mentioning Catherine II, was born May 2, 1729, and conſequently that ſhe was in the 67th year of her age, that her only ſon and ſucceſſor Paul Petrowitz, was born Oct. 1 1754, and has as at preſent two ſons and three daughters by a ſecond marriage with Maria Federowna, Princeſs of Wurtemburg Stutgard, and that the new Emperor has confirmed in his poſt at the head of the department for foreign affairs, the Vice Chancellor Count Oſtermah."

SAVANNAH, February 21.

The following proceedings of the Legiſlature of this State was handed by a correſpondent.

Among the public acts, is one for extending the time for the pretended purchaſers of the Weſtern Territory of this ſtate, to receive the money they depoſited in the Treaſury, and for further expunging from the face of the public records, certain entries relating to the uſurped act, of the 7th January, 1795. This act, ſo far as reſpects the latter part thereof, took place in conſequence of a joint report of a committee of both houſes, in the words following:—

"The committee to whom was referred the joint reſolution of the two branches, reſpecting the documents remaining, relative to the uſurped act of the 7th January, 1795. report—that there remains in the ſecretary's office, four mortgages given by the companies, who made the pretended purchaſes of the Weſtern Territory belonging to this ſtate, to wit:

One mortgage, given by Nicholas Lorg, Thomas Glaſſcock, Ambroſe Gordon, and Thomas Cumming, to George Matthews, governor, &c. dated Auguſta, the 25th day of January, 1795.

One other mortgage, ſigned John B. Scott, John C. Nightingale, and Wade Hampton, to governor Matthews, dated 15th January, 1795.

A third mortgage, ſigned James Gunn, Matthew M'Allifter, and George Walker, dated the 13th January, 1795. given to ſaid governor.

And one other mortgage, to the ſaid governor Matthews, ſigned Zachariah Coxe, and Mathias Maher, dated 15th January, 1795.

All of which were recorded in the book E. E. from the page 133 to page 162, inclusive.

Your committee further report, that the ſaid mortgages, were left improperly on record, contrary to the expreſs intention of the law, annulling the ſaid uſurped act, which paſſed the 13th day of February, 1796, and which declared, 'That within three days after paſſing the act, the different branches of the legiſlature ſhould aſſemble together, at which meeting the officers ſhould attend with the ſeveral records, documents and deeds, in the ſecretary's, ſurveyor general's, and other public offices, and which records and documents appertaining to the ſaid act, ſhould be then and there expunged from the books and indexes of the books of record of the ſtate; and that the ſaid uſurped act ſhould be then and there burnt.'

That it appears to your committee, that the ſecretary was repeatedly aſked, whether the entries in the books of his office expunged, in the preſence of both branches, were all the documents appertaining to the pretended ſale in his office—in anſwer to which the ſaid ſecretary replied, they were.

That on further examination, they learn from Horatio Marbury, chief clerk in the ſaid office at the time the uſurped act and the entries aforementioned were expunged and burnt—that the ſaid book E. E. containing the ſaid mortgages, was carried by him to the bar of the houſe of repreſentatives, but whether carried further your committee are not informed.

On the whole your committee believe that the mortgages being left on record, has not proceeded from deſign, but from the extreme ill health of the ſecretary, at the time they ought to have been expunged.

But they are at the ſame time decidedly of opinion, that the pretended mortgages herein before mentioned, ought now to be expunged from the ſaid book E. E. and be burned in the preſence of both branches of the legiſlature, in order that no evidence of ſo flagrant a violation of the rights of the ſtate and her citizens, may remain in her public offices, contrary to the intention of the annulling law, as well as to evince to the world that the preſent legiſlature approves the conduct of the preceding repreſentation, which acted in conformity to the general voice of a much injured country, and that a committee be appointed to prepare and report a bill for that purpoſe."

The Commiſſioners of this ſtate at the late Treaty at Coleraine, have met the decided approbation of the Legiſlature for their conduct, and a remonſtrance is ſent on from the Legiſlature to the Preſident and Congreſs of the United States, relative to the infringements of the territorial rights of the ſtate, the attempts to drag this ſtate into a federal court, to cover ſpeculating deſigns, and the failure of the late Treaty; repreſenting the increaſed population of the ſtate and requiring, what the ſtate has never received from the aid of the Federal government, a ceſſion of land: all the land within her preſent temporary boundary, having been obtained under the colonial government of Great-Britain, or her own ſtate authority under the confederation, prior to the conſtitution of the United States.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 23.

Yeſterday arrived here the ſchooner Eliza, Capt. Flagg, in 38 days from Cadiz.

Capt. Flagg brought no papers—the following intelligence we had from him, verbally:

About the 25th of December an engagement took place in the Straits of Gibraltar, between the Engliſh frigate Terpſichore, of 36 guns, and a French frigate, whoſe name Capt. Flagg does not recollect, of 44 guns, which after a deſperate engagement of ſeveral hours, in which ſhe loſt all her maſts, and was otherways much ſhattered, ſtruck to the Terpſichore, who ſent a prize maſter and nine men on board of her; but the Terpſichore having alſo ſuffered conſiderably, could not immediately put more men on board. The Frenchmen, ſeeing that the Britiſh frigate could not man her prize, again took poſſeſſion of the ſhip, and got into Cadiz with her; ſhe had 35 men, including her Captain, killed, and 65 wounded. The Terpſichore got into Gibraltar; her loſs Captain Flagg did not learn.

Capt. Flagg further informs, that about the firſt of January, accounts were received at Cadiz of Lord Malmſbury's having been ordered by the French government to quit Paris. It was alſo reported, that Gen. Pinckney, our miniſter, had not been received by the Directory, and had received orders to leave France alſo.

In Italy, Capt. Flagg underſtood that the French armies had been invariably ſucceſsful, and he thinks accounts had been received of the ſurrender of Mantua.—He underſtood that one of the demands made by the French government, was to give up Gibraltar. From the obſervations Capt. Flagg made in Cadiz, he thinks the war between Spain and Great-Britain is far from being popular. The ſiege of Gibraltar by the Spaniſh army had not commenced, and he thinks it will be ſome conſiderable time before it is attempted.

Accounts were received at Cadiz, ſome ſhort time before Capt. Flagg ſailed, from the American agent at Maggadore, which informed that inſtructions had been given to the cruiſers of the Emperor of Morocco to take all American veſſels. The reaſon given for theſe orders, was, that ſeveral veſſels, under American colors, had carried ſupplies to the brother of the Emperor, who is in rebellion againſt him.

February 24.

We yeſterday mentioned, that Lord Malmeſbury had quitted Paris. It has ſince been reported, that letters were received in Cadiz, from Paris, of the 20th December, which ſaid that affairs ſeemed to be more embroiled than ever, The views of peace had vaniſhed, as Lord Malmeſbury had quitted Paris, and Mr. Pinckney, the American ambaſſador, had been refuſed an audience, a decree had paſſed the French government, that all intercourſe with the United States ſhould ſubſide, until ſatisfaction is obtained for the repeated inſults which have been ſhewn by them to France, the chief of which is alledged to be the treaty with Great Britain.

PHILADELPHIA, February 27.

It appears by the annual returns from the treaſury department of the United States to Congreſs, that the exports for one year, ending on the 30th September 1796, amount to 67 millions of dollars. And though the prudence of the merchants and underwriters greatly reſtrains, for the moment, the foreign commerce of the United States on account of the depredations of the belligerent powers, yet *flour* maintains the great price of ten dollars and one half per barrel. *The rapid progreſs* of American exports it is curious to mark. It has been as follows.

			Dollars.
In the year ending with			
September 1791 they were			18 399 208
do.	do.	1792	21 005 568
do.	do.	1793	26 000,000
do.	do.	1794	33,000 000
do.	do.	1795	48 000,000
do.	do.	1796	67,000 000

This laſt ſum of ſixty ſeven millions of dollars would purchaſe *all* the national debt at its true market price, and defray *all* the expences of government for the current year.

March 1.

Accounts of the ſailing of the Breſt fleet are in circulation; they are founded on the following circumſtances. A gentleman arrived here or at New-York, left Bourdeaux on the 20th December. It was then underſtood at Bourdeaux, that the Breſt fleet was on the point of ſetting ſail. On the 22d in the night the veſſel in which the informant ſailed paſſed through a large fleet, and at break of day was purſued for ſome time by a frigate, which, however, gave over the chaſe, which was leading her at a diſtance from the convoy. This fleet, it is ſuppoſed was that from Breſt? it conſiſted of ſix ſail of the line, ſix or ſeven frigates, and ſixty or ſeventy ſail of tranſports, and was ſteering ſouth. Its deſtination is probably the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, which would fall an eaſy prey to any conſiderable armament, ſince the force there has been weakened to ſtrengthen the Engliſh in the Indies.

March 3.

Yeſterday arrived in this city, from his reſidence in Virginia, THOMAS JEFFERSON, Vice Preſident Elect of the United States. The company of artillery, under the immediate orders of Captain Shaw, welcomed that tried patriot with a diſcharge of ſixteen rounds from two twelve pounders; and a flag was diſplayed from the park of artillery, bearing the device "*Jefferſon the Friend of the People.*"

NEW-YORK, March 1.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at St. Pierre's, Martinique, dated Feb. 1, to his friend in this city.

"A powerful force is daily expected here; at Fort Royal all manner of warlike ſtores and proviſions are already embarked on board tranſports and ſhips of war and the troops in all the iſlands are under orders to hold themſelves ready on the ſhorteſt notice. Laſt week arrived at Barbadoes, four tranſports, with one thouſand of Dillon's brigade, one ſloop of war, and a 40 armed flute, but where they are all going we know not.

N. B. A Spaniſh prize ſhip brought into Barbadoes a cargo of dollars."

TO BE SOLD,

A High-blooded, beautiful young Bay MARE, 15 Hands high, turned of 3 Years of Age, well calculated from her Breed, size, and Figure, to raise an improved Stock of Race, or Saddle-Horses [illegible] —Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, Feb. 20, 1797.

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

A Dwelling-House and Lot of Land, on the North [illegible] Side, near the Middle of [illegible] —Also, Two Pieces of Land at the upper End of said [illegible] on the [illegible] Side, containing about [illegible] Acres, together with the above House, or without, as may best suit the Purchaser. For further Particulars inquire of BENJAMIN CORNELL.

Newport, Feb. 20, 1797.

Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING [illegible] ready to make CO-LOURS. [illegible] LOCKS [illegible] and [illegible] WARE [illegible] —A [illegible] and SIX SMALL ARMS [illegible]

[illegible]

Just Received, [illegible]

A [illegible] Supply of Garden Seeds, [illegible]

[illegible]

FOR SALE, BY

William & Thomas Handy,

At their MANUFACTORY, in [illegible] Between Mr. [illegible] and the General Treasurer's Office,

HARD-SOAP;

ALSO,

MOULD and dipt CANDLES,

Wholesale and Retail,

Warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured within the United States.

Garden Seeds,

Just imported from LONDON, *and to be sold* [illegible] CHARLES [illegible]

EARLY [illegible] Green Marrowfat [illegible] Peas; [illegible] Early [illegible] Green and Yellow [illegible] Turnip; [illegible] Radish [illegible] Scarlet [illegible] Early Dutch [illegible] Cucumber, Early [illegible] [illegible] &c.

Newport, January 30, 1797.

Tobacco & Snuff Manufactory.

Knighn & Caboone,

A few Doors South of the NEW LANE,

INFORM their Friends and Customers, that they carry on the above Business as usual, [illegible] keep a constant Supply of the following Kinds of TOBACCO and SNUFF, by Wholesale and Retail, viz.

[illegible], fine and coarse—Ladies Twist—Segars—Negro Head—Cut Tobacco, for chewing and smoking,—Pigtail and Paper Tobacco, for Shipping—[illegible] Snuff—Sweet scented Mountain Tobacco, &c.

As the above Articles are warranted, and will be sold as low as in New York, or any other State.

N. B. Wanted, one Journeyman, and 2 [illegible] active Boys as Apprentices, to the above Business.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of JOSEPH BURRILL, late of Newport, Tin Plate-Worker, [illegible] Note, Book-Account, or otherwise, are requested [illegible] Payment to the Subscriber, as the said Notes and Accounts will otherwise be put in suit [illegible] Term.

JOSEPH BURRILL, *Executor.*

Newport, February [illegible] *1797.*

Asa Shaw

Takes this Method to inform his old Friends and Customers, that he has just received from Vermont, and has for Sale, at his Store, the Upper End of Broad-Street,

A LARGE Quantity of Herd's, Red Clover, Barley, and Red Top GRASS SEED, [illegible] Likewise [illegible] small Quantity of GARDEN SEEDS, of various Kinds.

Newport, February, 15, 1797

Fine and superfine FLOUR,

that is of an excellent Quality, for Sale, by GIBBS & CHANNING.

November 29, 1796

Nathan B. Miller

HAS FOR SALE,

BRANDY, in Pipes and Quarter-Casks, 1st and 4th Proof,
COFFEE, by the Bag,
MALAGA WINE, by the Quarter Cask,
Fresh RAISINS,
CHOCOLATE, by the Box—Welch's No. 1,
PLAYING CARDS, by the Dozen.

LIKEWISE,

A small Invoice of Spices, containing
3 Bales of CASSIA,
12 lb. NUTMEGS,
30 lb. CLOVES.

November 22.

FOR SALE, BY

Christopr. Champlin

RUSSIA clean HEMP,
[illegible] Raven's DUCK,
Russia DUCK,
Old Sable BAR-IRON,
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Hard SOAP, per Box.
And, MOLASSES by the Hogshead.

FOR SALE, BY

THOMAS HANDY,

At the Sugar House lately improved by Messieurs [illegible] & [illegible],

Leaf Sugar by the Quantity or [illegible] AND, MOLASSES of a superior Quality.

[illegible] *January 30, 1797.*

Valuable real Estate for Sale.

COnsisting of Dwelling-Houses, Store-Houses, a large Distillery, and Lots of Land, situate in this Town.—For Description, Terms, &c. inquire of the Printer.

EBENEZER WOODWARD

Has for Sale, at his New Store on the Long-Wharf,

A FEW Pipes of good flavoured Brandy—1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th Proof; Bottle [illegible] and Port Wine, per the Pipe; some excellent smoked Herring, Dry Bass, &c. a Quantity of [illegible] Salt, Pine Timber, Joists, Shingles, and Clapboards, and the best of Virginia Sea Coal, &c.

Also for sale at his Shop, in Thames street,

[illegible] Broadcloths, Coatings, [illegible] Checks, [illegible] Hose, [illegible] Women's Shoes, Hats, Sewing Twist, [illegible] Twine by the Bolt, [illegible] Ship Bread, &c.

Also—A HOUSE in good Repair, with [illegible] Rooms on a Floor, pleasantly situated on Thames street.

Likewise—A BRIG of 110 Tons—a SCHOONER of 65 Tons [illegible] of 60 Tons.

Newport, [illegible]

To be Sold, by

THOMAS COTTRELL,

At his Shop in Thames street,

A NEAT Assortment of DRY GOODS, and a Variety of China, Crockery, and Hard Ware.—Also—a few Boxes of 6 by 8, and 7 by 9, Window Glass, Shop Stores, Salt, &c.

Newport, January 30, 1797.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

A few Hogsheads Demarara Rum by the Hogshead or Barrel,
New England [illegible] by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Brown SUGAR, by the Barrel,
Good Retailing MOLASSES, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
BOHEA Tea, by the Dozen or Pound,
Superfine and Common FLOUR, by the Barrel,
A few Casks excellent RICE, by the Cask,
Tar, Turpentine, and Rosin, by the Barrel.

HE HAS ALSO FOR SALE,

A DWELLING-HOUSE, with its Appurtenances, situated on the Main Street—an excellent Stand for a Merchant or Tavern-keeper.

Sundry other DWELLING-HOUSES, situated in different Parts of this Town.

Two VESSELS, now on the Stocks, which will be launched in a short Time; one of which is about 120 Tons, and the other about 60 Tons.

HE

Carries on the BAKING Business, as usual.—He has now on Hand, a quantity of SHIP and CABIN BREAD, prepared for the longest Voyages, which he will sell as cheap as any imported, equally good.

He gives the highest Price, in Cash, for Hogshead HOOPS.—Also, for OLD GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, February 6, 1797.

Ethan Clarke,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A NEW Supply of Kitchen Stoves—Franklin Stoves—Cabin, Open Stove, and Close Cast Stoves—also Cabouses, of various Kinds.

He has also for Sale,

Best Holland Gin, Brandy, West-India and New-England Rum and Molasses by the Hogshead, Sherry Wine by the Quarter Cask—Fresh Raisins, Flour, Sugar, German Steel, &c. &c. as usual.

The first Quality of GUN-POWDER, by the Cask or smaller Quantity.

Cheap for Cash, or Notes negotiable at the Bank of Rhode Island.

Newport, December 26, 1796.

Judah and *Levy*

Have for Sale at their Manufactory on the Hill, opposite Mr. WILLIAM [illegible]*'s Rope Walk.*

Mould and dipt Candles,

And Soft SOAP of an excellent Quality.

N. B. CASH, and the highest Price, given for rough and try'd TALLOW.

MOSES JUDAH

Has also for Sale, at his House in Thames Street, next Door to Mr. BENJAMIN CHURCH,

15 Barrels Richmond fine Flour,
40 Ditto Ship Stuff,
450 Bushels Swanton's Coal,
150 Pieces Hair Ribbon—And,
40 Kegs prime Virginia manufactured Negro Head Tobacco.

Newport, January 30, 1797.

Just Imported, and now Opening, at his Store, a little to the Northward of the Church, in the Back-Street, and for Sale on reasonable Terms, by

CHARLES LASSALE,

A Beautiful and very extensive Variety of the most fashionable and elegant Kind of Liverpool CROCKERY WARE.

Among which are,

A few neat Table Services,
Water-Plates,
Tureens, in the Imitation of a Roast Turkey,
Dishes with Covers, green, blue, and brown Edge, and Cream Colour,
Ditto, with Pans and Covers, in the Imitation of Pies,
Ditto, Ditto, of Tarts,
Very Elegant Tea Pots,
High and Low Candlesticks,
And a Number of other Articles, &c. &c.

[illegible] Those Ladies who will please to call at his Store, he is confident, may accommodate themselves with almost any Article, in the above Ware, they may have Occasion for, and of the newest Fashion.

Newport, Nov. 28, 1796.

FOR SALE,

A Quantity of superfine and common FLOUR, in Barrels and Half Barrels, by HENRY G. CHAMPLIN.

Newport, Jan. 17, 1797.

FOR SALE,

THE undivided One Quarter Part of the valuable Estate, late Job Carr's, situate East on Thames-Street, South on the Way from Thames street to the Red Market, &c. For Conditions, inquire of DANIEL W. BARKER.

Newport, January 2, 1796.

TO BE SOLD,

A Two-Story DWELLING-HOUSE, and about 16 Acres of good Meadow LAND, situated and lying at the North East End of the compact Part of the Town of Newport;—For Particulars inquire of BENJAMIN GOULD, on the Premises.

Newport, February 6, 1797.

TO BE LET,

THAT elegant and neatly finished HOUSE, on the Point, formerly the Property of the late JOSEPH WANTON, Esq; with the Wharf, Stores, Stables, &c.—For Terms apply to CHRISTOPHER TOWNSEND.

Newport, Sept. 12, 1796.

Coggeshall & Burdick,

At their Shop, next Northward of Mr. James Tayler, and Co. Apothecary's Shop, in Thames-Street,

HAVE for Sale, a complete Assortment of Men's BOOTS and SHOES, of various Kinds.

Also, all Kinds of Women's Stuff Shoes, and Morocco Slips and Sandals.

Likewise, a great Variety of small Shoes and Sandals.

All Kinds of Shoes, made at the abovesaid Shop, at the shortest Notice.

They present their Thanks to their former Customers, and hope for a Continuance of their Favours.

WHEREAS SARAH, the Wife of the Subscriber, has eloped from my Bed and Board without my Consent.—I hereby forbid all Persons from trusting her on my Account, as I will pay no Debts of her contracting from this Date.

CHARLES [illegible]

Wickford, February [illegible]

By a document laid before Congress on Thursday last, it appears that returns from the Officers required by law to state the number of seamen registered and impressed by the belligerent powers, have been comparatively few, and imperfect; the following is an abstract of the numbers impressed, so far as yet known officially.

126 who are called citizens of the United States—8 citizens of Massachusetts—6 ditto Rhode Island—2 ditto New-York—4 ditto Pennsylvania—2 ditto Delaware—3 ditto Maryland—1 ditto Virginia. Citizens 42—12 British subjects—36 Foreigners, of other countries than Great-Britain—27 whose country is unknown. In all 307, exclusive of 34 Irish passengers.

On the 12th inst. arrived in Hampton Roads, his Britannic Majesty's ships of war the Assistance 64 guns, Capt. Murray, and the Thistle of 32 guns, Capt. Hardy.

NEW LONDON, March 9.

By an official communication from the Dutch Admiral Lucas, it appears that as soon as the Dutch sailors saw the English fleet, they put the orange cockade in their hats, cried *Orange au dessus!* and threatened to massacre their officers, forced the hatches, pillaged the wine and spirits; and made themselves masters of all they saw proper to take: they all got drunk, a very small number excepted. Instead of remaining at their quarters, they were all abandoned, and would no longer obey the commands of their officers: In consequence of which, the Vice Admiral was obliged to capitulate.

BOSTON, March 8

We have seen letters from houses of the highest respectability in Rotterdam, under the dates of Dec. 27, 1796, and Jan. 1, 1797 inf. rming, "that Lord Malmsbury had left Paris, and that the prospects of peace had vanished." The above letters were received by Capt. Giles, who arrived in Marblehead on Friday last, in 58 days from Rotterdam.

NEWPORT, March 14

On Wednesday the Honorable GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this State, which convened at East-Greenwich on the last Monday of February, adjourned without Day.

In an early Part of the Session, a Vote, expressive of an entire and unqualified Approbation of the Conduct and Character of President WASHINGTON, passed both Houses unanimously. His valedictory Address was directed to be printed with the Acts of the Session, and a respectful Address on his Retirement from public Life was reported and adopted, and the Governor requested to forward the same in Behalf of the Assembly.

An Act was passed, allowing Interest on all Judgments of Court, where the Debt shall amount to One Hundred Dollars and upward, and the Debtor shall have been committed, from the Time of Commitment till the Judgments shall be satisfied. Also an Act authorizing the Superior Court to compel the Production of Books and Papers in certain Cases.

The Docket of Petitions was cleared, and all private Business pending before the Assembly finished.

The Committee for revising the Laws of this State were directed to proceed in that important Business, and Judge Bourn, Judge Harris, and Mr. Hunter, added to the Committee.

The Secretary of State has presented to the House of Representatives of the United States a lengthy Report, on the Subject of Losses sustained by the Citizens of the Union, in the Capture of Vessels, &c. under Authority of the French Republic, and in express Violation of Treaty.

A Resolution has passed the House of Representatives of the United States, granting to G. Washington the Privilege of franking Letters during the Remainder of his Life.

A Vessel arrived here this Morning from St. Bartholomews, the Captain of which brings a Confirmation of the News published in this Day's Paper, under the Charleston Head, respecting our Ambassador (General Pinckney) not being received by the French Directory.

COMMUNICATION.

The President of the United States, after having been twice called, by the unanimous Suffrage of a free People, to the Chief Magistracy of their Government, and having received the increasing Approbation of his Fellow-Citizens, at every Crisis of his Administration, has at length retired from the Arms and Councils into the Bosom of his Country.—To the Citizen who has received such distinguished Marks of public Confidence, we cannot be solicitous to render any additional Tribute of Glory, and we can be influenced in our Expressions of affectionate Attachment towards him, by no other Motive than an ardent Desire to unite our Testimony of Gratitude for his Services, and Esteem for his Person, with the universal Suffrage of Mankind, at the Close of his Administration.

Peculiarly exposed as this State has been, from its Situation, to the Calamities of War, we cannot but feel peculiarly grateful, for that virtuous and enlightened Policy which has been so instrumental in preserving us from those Calamities;—but if, unfortunately, in the arduous Conflict to maintain our own Independence and Self-Government, the Hostility of any of the Belligerent Powers of Europe should be excited against us, the Executive Government of the United States will merit and possess the Confidence of the People, for having supported an impartial Neutrality with inflexible Justice; and for having delayed Hostilities, till they became, in the Course of Events, inevitable.

In declaring our Sense of the personal Merit and public Conduct of our illustrious Fellow-Citizen, we may be assured, that we express with equal Truth and Affection the Sentiments of our Countrymen at large; and, while we contemplate, with the deepest Regret, the Period of his useful and glorious Administration, we ought to be consoled by the Reflection, that his private Felicity will be promoted by the Determination he has taken; and by the flattering Prospect, that his Example and Precepts, which have been sanctioned by Justice, and inculcated by Success, will influence his Successors still to preserve the Peace and Happiness of the Country.

APPOINTMENTS—BY AUTHORITY.

Morgan Brown, of Tennessee, Collector and Inspector, for that District.

John M'Nairy, of do. District Judge.

Thomas Gray, of do. Attorney of that District.

Robert Hays, of do. Marshal of do.

Richard Rogers, of New-York, Naval Officer of that Port.

Matthias E. Sawyer, of North-Carolina, Inspector and Surveyor, of Pasquotank River Bridge.

Isaac Cox Barnet, of New Jersey, Consul of the United States at the Port of Brest, in France.

Elias Bichman, Consul for the United States at Gottenburg, in Sweden.

Francis Childs, of New York, Consul at Genoa.

Conrad Frederick Wagner, Consul at Trieste.

William Vans Murray, to be Minister Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Batavia.

MARRIED] At Bristol, Capt. EDWARD TALBEE, to Miss NANCY NORMAN, late of this Town.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, March 13.

ENTERED,	*from*
Brig Sophia, Child,	Havanna
Sloop George, Brown,	New York
—— Sally Weldin,	Providence
—— Polly, Gifford,	Nottingham
Brig Two Brothers, Luther,	Charleston
CLEARED,	*for*
Sloop Lucy Ann, Webber,	New York
Ship William, Dockray,	Charleston
Schooner Success, Thompson,	Boston

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE,

At the Wharf of Mr. ROBERT STEVENS, *Newport,*

On THURSDAY, *the 30th of March, at Ten o'Clock,*

(if fair Weather, if not, the next fair Day)

THE HULL, Masts, Spars, Rigging, Sails, Boat, Cables, Anchors, and Stores, of the BRIG BETSY, stranded on Conanicut Island, (Jamestown) by Order of the Underwriters.

On the next Day after the above Sales, will be sold at the Vendue-Room, a large Assortment of ENGLISH and INDIA GOODS, on a Credit of 30 and 60 Days, for Notes on the Bank, with approved Indorsers.

Newport, March 14 1797.

A grand Kirckman's Harpsichord

To be SOLD, between now and the 1st of April,

THE Tone of this Instrument is much fuller, and far more harmonious, than that of the best common Harpsichords; the Jacks being mounted upon a new Construct on with *Leathers*, instead of *Quills* whereby the Tone and Dignity of the Grand Piano are perfectly imitated. The present Mounting is warranted to hold good Four or Five Years, with decent Usage.

Any Person desirous to purchase this Grand Concert Instrument, may see it at the House of the Rev. WILLIAM SMITH, in Newport.

Newport, March 13 1797.

FOR SALE,

A Cargo of prime COFFEE, consisting of about 60,000 Weight—(intitled to Drawback) —by

WILLIAM T. SLOCUM.

Newport, 3d Month 13th, 1797.

TO BE LET,

From the 25th of March Instant,

The Marsh adjoining to Easton's Beach, belonging to the Town of Newport, for the Term of One Year.

Also, the Island called Goat Island, for the same Term. For Particulars inquire of

EDMUND TOWNSEND, *Town Treasurer.*

Newport, 13th March, 1797.

For Sale, by

THOMAS COTTRELL,

RICE and COTTON, of the first Quality.

Newport, March 13, 1797.

FOR SALE,

A Valuable Real Estate, pleasantly situated, consisting of a large convenient DWELLING HOUSE, compleatly finished—with an excellent Garden, large Yard, and a good Well of Water under Cover.—For further Particulars inquire of the Printer.

Newport, March 13. 1797.

Was taken up, on the West Side of the Island of New-Shoreham, on the 20th of February last, a FLAT, in Length about 23 Feet, Width between 10 and 11 Feet, and marked R. W.—Whoever owns the said Flat, by applying to the Subscriber, and paying Charges, may have her again.

WILLIAM ROSE.

New-Shoreham, March 11, 1797.

THOSE Persons having any Demands against the Estate of BENJAMIN HOXSE, late of Newport, Shipwright, deceased, are requested to bring them in to the Subscriber for Settlement; and all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate Payment, to

ELIZABETH HOXSE, *Administratrix.*

Newport, March 6, 1797.

WE the Subscribers being by the Hon. Town Council of Tiverton, appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of JOB LAKE, late of said Tiverton, deceased, represented Insolvent; and Six Months being allowed by Council for that Purpose—we hereby give Notice to all Persons having any Demands against said Estate, to exhibit them, if they see fit, to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, within the above Time.

LEMUEL TABER,
MOSES SIMMONS.

Those indebted to the above Estate are desired to make Payment to DAVID LAKE, *Administrator.*

Tiverton, Feb. 6, 1797.

THEATRE,

NEWPORT.

To the Curious in General.

Seignior JONOTTY,

The real BALANCE-MASTER,

From ITALY,

Begs Leave to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen, that he has just arrived in this Town, and will exhibit his new, curious and surprising Feats, at the Theatre Tomorrow Evening,

Wednesday, March 15, 1797.

BALANCING.

His equal has never been seen in America: He has performed in the most capital Cities in Europe: He balances Plates, Swords, Pipes, Keys, Nails, Tables, Chairs, Glasses, Peacocks Feathers, Straws, and several other Things too tedious to mention.

Also a curious Machinery,

Imitating FIRE-WORKS,

Without any Fire, Powder or Smoke, or any Smell to disturb the Company, and will appear more brilliant than the real Fire-Works; with a View of the Rising Sun, Solomon's Temple, Stars, Fountains, &c. with a Number of curious Prospects.

THE

CHINESE SHADES,

Representing above 350 different Figures, as natural as Life.

Likewise the HUMOURS of

Mr. PUNCH,

And his MERRY FAMILY.

Tickets of Admittance, Boxes 2/3—Pit 1/6—Gallery 9d—Doors open at 6, the Performance begins precisely at 7 o'Clock.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Thomas Peckham,

APPLE-TREES, Winter and Summer Fruit; Quince-Trees, Peach-Trees, and Black Cherry-Trees, of the largest and best Kind; Turnip, Carrot, Onion, Beet and Cabbage-Seed, raised the last Season—clean, heavy, and warranted good.

☞ Those Persons who have sometimes made and planted their Garden with great Care, and at Midsummer had it to make and plant over again, will know the Value of GOOD SEED.

Newport, March 13, 1797.

FOR SALE, BY

THOMAS HANDY,

At the Sugar House lately improved by Messieurs OVERING & AUCHMUTY,

Loaf Sugar by the Quantity or single Loaf.—Also, MOLASSES of a superior Quality, for retailing.

Newport January 30, 1797.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

At his STORE on the Point,

A few Hogsheads Demarara and St. Croix Rum, of first and second Proof,
BRANDY, by the Pipe or smaller Quantity,
New England RUM, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Brown SUGAR, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
RICE, by the Tierce, or smaller Quantity,
Superfine and Common FLOUR, by the Barrel,
GREEN TEA, by the Dozen Pounds,
Pitch, Tar, and Turpentine, by the Barrel.

HE HAS ALSO FOR SALE,

Sundry Vessels now on the Stocks, which may be launched on the shortest Notice.

Sundry Dwelling-Houses, situated in different Parts of this Town;—and Three or Four handsome Dwelling-Houses to Let.

HE

Carries on the BAKING Business, as usual.—He has now on Hand, a Quantity of SHIP and CABIN BREAD, prepared for the longest Voyages, which he will sell as cheap as any imported, equally good.

He gives the highest Price, in Cash, for Hogshead HOOPS.—Also for Old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport March 13 1797.

WE the Subscribers being, by the Town Council of the Town of Newport, appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of JOHN JAMES, late of said Newport, Gunsmith, deceased, represented Insolvent; and Six Months being allowed for that Purpose—We hereby give Notice to all Persons having any Demands against said Estate, to exhibit them, if they see fit, to either of us, at our respective Dwellings.

GEORGE T. CORNELL,
THOMAS HAMMOND.

All Persons indebted to said Estate are hereby requested to make immediate Payment to

BENJAMIN JAMES, *Administrator.*

Newport February 6, 1797.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4.

With this day, says a writer in the United States Gazette, the illustrious Washington closes his political career. Every friend to his country will, on this occasion, adopt the energetic language of inspiration and say.—"WELL DONE, THOU GOOD AND FAITHFUL SERVANT."

As up the Hill of Life Time led him on,
Fame blew her Trump, and Hope illum'd the Day:
From the bright Summit, Half the World in view,
A splendid Course of Glory op'd the Way.

Now, all his labours past—the best Reward,
A Country sav'd, united shout his Praise;
In Vernon's Groves the blest Retreat's prepar'd,
Where conscious Virtue gilds Life's setting Rays.

Thomas Howland

Most respectfully returns his Thanks to his old Customers in particular, and the Public in general, for past Favours, and wishes to inform them, that he has removed from the Store he formerly occupied, which is now improved by Mr. JOHN BOURS jun. to the House and Store at the Corner of the New Church Lane, formerly belonging to Mr. Gideon Sisson,

Where he has for SALE,

Just Received from New-York, per the last Vessels from Europe,

A large and Extensive Assortment of

English and India GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching Season,

Which he is determined to sell, on as low Terms, as can be bought in this or the neighbouring States, Quality considered.

ALSO,

Superfine Flour,
Jamaica Spirits, } Per Hogshead,
West India Rum, } Barrel, or
New-England Rum, } Gallon,
French and Spanish Brandy,
Holland and Providence Geneva,
Teneriffe, Malaga, and Sherry Wines, per Quarter Cask,
Bohea, Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Souchong Teas, per Dozen or lb.
Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Allspice, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves, Cassia, Ginger, &c. per Dozen or lb.
Starch, Soap, &c. per Dozen or lb.
India Sugars, per Bag or lb.
Muscovado Ditto, per Hogshead, Barrel, or lb.
Indigo, per Cask, Dozen, or lb.
Tar, per Barrel,
Salt, per Quantity or Bushel,
Crockery Ware, per Crate.
Lampblack, Tea and Bar Lead, per Cwt. or lb.

☞ Bees Wax, Bayberry-Wax, Try'd Tallow, Flax-Seed, Tow Cloth, and Flannel, at the highest Cash Prices, received in Payment.

Those who are unacquainted with Goods, will be served upon as good Terms, as the very best Judges.

FOR SALE,
On the LONG-WHARF,

A VERY good Stand for Business, with a good Dwelling-House, Shop, Bake-House, and Two Ovens therein, and Two Stores a small Distance from the House, and the Lot on which they stand; all in good Repair.—Inquire of NATHAN BEEBE, on the Premises.

Newport, February 27, 1797.

TO BE LET,

And entered upon the 25th of March next,

BETWEEN Sixty and Seventy Acres of LAND, in the Town of Portsmouth, adjoining the River on the West Side of the Island, being Part of the Estate of JOB ALMY.—For further Particulars inquire of the Subscriber,

THOMAS FREEBODY.

Newport, February 27, 1797.

To be Sold, by

WILLIAM DOUGLASS,

At his Shop, at the upper End of the Town,

FRESH HAY-SEED from the State of Vermont, viz.—

Clover, Herd's, Red-Top, and Burden's Grass-Seed.

Also—all Sorts of West India GOODS—at the lowest Price for Cash.

Newport, February 27, 1797.

ROBERT LAWTON

Respectfully informs the Public in general, and his old Customers in particular,

That he has removed his Shop to the House lately improved by the Miss MUMFORDS, and nearly opposite the Store of Messieurs GIBBS and CHANNING, in Thames Street, and has just received, and has for Sale,

A prime and elegant Assortment of the most fashionable

GOODS,

Suitable for the Season, by Wholesale and Retail, at a very low Advance.

Among which are,
An elegant ASSORTMENT of
Ladies' and Gentlemens' Beaver HATS.
Also very low priced Mens' and Boys' Ditto, &c. &c.

Newport, Nov. 7, 1796.

FOR SALE, BY

George Champlin,

CLEAN Russia HEMP,
Russia DUCK,
Ravens' Ditto,
Old Sable IRON.
CORDAGE,
MOLASSES, of the best Quality, by the Hogshead.

Newport, October 17, 1796.

JUST IMPORTED, and for Sale, by

Gibbs & Channing,

CLEAN Russia HEMP,
IRON, assorted,
Russia DUCK,
Raven's DUCK,
DIAPERS,
Brown and White SHEETING,
CORDAGE, ISINGLASS, &c.

FOR SALE, BY

Christop^r. Champlin

RUSSIA clean HEMP,
Raven's DUCK,
Russia DUCK,
Old Sable BAR-IRON,
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Hard SOAP, per Box.
And, MOLASSES by the Hogshead.

Nathan B. Miller

HAS FOR SALE,

BRANDY, in Pipes and Quarter-Casks, 1st and 4th Proof,
COFFEE, by the Bag,
MALAGA WINE, by the Quarter Cask,
Fresh RAISINS,
CHOCOLATE, by the Box—Welch's No. 2.
PLAYING CARDS, by the Dozen.

LIKEWISE,

A small Invoice of Spices, containing
3 Bales of CASSIA,
12 lb. NUTMEGS,
30 lb. CLOVES.

November 22

Ethan Clarke,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A NEW Supply of Kitchen Stoves—Franklin Stoves—Cabin, Open Stove, and Close Cast Stoves—also Cabouses, of various Kinds.

He has also for Sale,

Best Holland Gin, Brandy, West-India and New-England Rum and Molasses by the Hogshead, Sherry Wine by the Quarter-Cask—Fresh Raisins, Flour, Sugar, German Steel, &c. &c. as usual.

The first Quality of GUN-POWDER, by the Cask or smaller Quantity.

Cheap for Cash, or Notes negotiable at the Bank of Rhode-Island.

Newport, December 26, 1796.

Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT, and an Assortment of CROCKERY WARE.

☞ Likewise—Ten Boxes MOULD CANDLES—CHOCOLATE, by the Box—A Quantity of excellent SPANISH SEGARS, and Six SMALL ARMS, in good Order.

ALSO,

Just Received, by Capt. PHILLIPS, from AMSTERDAM,

A small Supply of Garden Seeds, viz.

9 Sorts Pease; 4 Sorts Cabbage; 4 Sorts Radish; Cauliflower; Sweet Marjoram; Berlin Lettuce; White Onion; Thyme; Large double Pink, &c.

Garden Seeds,

Just imported from LONDON, and to be Sold at CHARLES DUNBAR's Shop, opposite Mr. George Gibbs's,

EARLY Turner, Green Marrowfat and Dwarf Peas; Dwarf May, Early Yorkshire, Early Sugar Loaf, Early Cauliflower, Large Battersea, Green and Yellow Savoy, Large Red Cabbage; Selisia Tennis-Ball, and Cabbage Lettuce; Early short top, Salmon, and Scarlet Radish; Sweet Marjoram; Double Parsley; Double Peppergrass; Round Spinage; Scarlet Beet; Orange Carrot; Large Parsnip; Scarlet Onion; Early Dutch Turnip; Celery; Large Cucumber; Early Bush Beans; Red Clover; White Ditto; Herd's, Burden's, and Red top Grass.

Newport, January 31, 1797.

FOR SALE, BY

William & Thomas Handy,

At their MANUFACTORY, in Pelham-Street, Between Mr. Townsend's Coffee-House, and the General-Treasurer's Office,

HARD-SOAP;

ALSO,

MOULD and dipt CANDLES,
Wholesale and Retail,

Warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured within the United States.

EBENEZER WOODWARD

Has for Sale, at his New Store on the Long-Wharf,

A FEW Pipes of good flavoured Brandy—1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th Proof; Bottle Porter; Sherry and Port Wine, per the Pipe; some excellent smoak'd Herring, Dry Bass, &c. a Quantity of St. Ubes Salt; Pine Timber, Joists, Shingles, and Clapboards, and the best of Virginia Sea-Coal, &c.

Also for Sale at his Shop, in Thames-Street,

Superfine and coarse Broadcloths, Coatings, Elasticks, Flannels, Baizes, India Cottons, Checks, Men's Worsted Hose, Handkerchiefs, Calicoes, Linens per the Piece, Stuffs, a few Pearl Buttons, Mens' and Womens' Shoes, Hats, Sewing Twine, Three-threaded Seine Twine by the Bale, a Lot of Whalebone, a few mould Candles, Ship Bread, &c.

Also—A HOUSE in good Repair, with Four Rooms on a Floor, pleasantly situated on Thames-Street.

Likewise—A BRIG of 110 Tons—a SCHOONER of 65 Tons—a SLOOP of 60 Tons.

Newport, December 26, 1796.

Just Imported, and now Opening, at his Store, a little to the Northward of the Church, in the Back-Street, and for Sale on reasonable Terms, by

CHARLES LASSALE,

A Beautiful and very extensive Variety of the most fashionable and elegant Kind of Liverpool CROCKERY WARE.

Among which are,
A few neat Table Services,
Water Plates,
Tureens, in the Imitation of a Roast Turkey,
Dishes with Covers, green, blue, and brown Edge, and Cream Colour,
Ditto, with Pans and Covers, in the Imitation of Pies,
Ditto, Ditto, of Tarts,
Very Elegant Tea-Pots,
High and Low Candlesticks,
And a Number of other Articles, &c. &c.

☞ Those Ladies who will please to call at his Store, he is confident, may accommodate themselves with almost any Article, in the above Ware, they may have Occasion for, and of the newest Fashion.

Newport, Nov. 28, 1796.

Asa Shaw

Takes this Method to inform his old Friends and Customers, that he has just received from Vermont, and has for Sale, at his Store, the Upper End of Broad-street,

A LARGE Quantity of Herd's, Red Clover, Burden, and Red Top GRASS SEED, at a reasonable Rate.—Likewise a small Quantity of GARDEN SEEDS, of various Kinds.

Newport, February 13, 1797.

To be Sold, by

THOMAS COTTRELL,

At his Shop in Thames-Street,

A NEAT Assortment of DRY GOODS, and a Variety of China, Crockery, and Hard Ware.—Also—a few Boxes of 6 by 8, and 7 by 9, Window-Glass, Soap, Starch, Salt, &c.

Newport, January 30, 1797.

Valuable real Estate for Sale.

CONSISTING of Dwelling-Houses, Store-Houses, a large Distillery, and Lots of Land, situated in this Town.—For Description, Terms, &c. &c. inquire of the Printer.

FOR SALE.

A Quantity of superfine and common FLOUR, in Barrels and Half Barrels, by

HENRY G. CHAMPLIN.

Newport, Jan. 17, 1797.

FOR SALE,

THE undivided One Quarter Part of the valuable Estate, late Job Carr's, situate East on Thames-Street, South on the Way from Thames-Street to the Red Market, &c. For Conditions, inquire of

DANIEL W. BARKER.

Newport, January 2, 1796.

TO BE SOLD,

A Two-Story DWELLING-HOUSE, and about 16 Acres of good Meadow LAND, situated and lying at the North East End of the compact Part of the Town of Newport;—For Particulars inquire of BENJAMIN GOULD, on the Premises.

Newport, February 6, 1797.